



Borough of Keighley.

# Annual Report

on the work of the  
Health Services

1933.



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Health Services

1933.

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## BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR G. W. K. BUTCHER.

† *Vice-Chairman.*

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor E. Whalley, J.P.).

COUNCILLOR M. CARROLL.

COUNCILLOR W. SMITH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. E. HOOPER.

COUNCILLOR A. W. TACK.

COUNCILLOR A. SMITH.

COUNCILLOR J. W. WARDLE.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, together with three Co-opted Members.

LADY HAGGAS, J.P.

MRS. H. S. CLOUGH

MRS. J. GROVES

} Co-opted Members.

### STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:*

H. MAINWARING HOLT, ESQ., M.B., B.S.LOND., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:*

MISS MARGARET M. MILLER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector:*

MR. C. A. WOOD, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I. (Resigned 31/1/33).

MR. WILLIAM RILEY, M.S.I.A.\*†§ (Appointed 1/3/33).

*Director of Cleansing:*

MR. C. ROBINSON, M.INST.P.C.

*District Sanitary Inspectors:*

MR. BAILEY THORNTON, M.S.I.A.\*

MR. BERT CLEAR, M.S.I.A.\*

*Health Visitors:*

MISS A. E. FLOCKTON.

MISS S. C. WILSON.

*Clerks:*

MR. LESLIE C. HODGKISS.

MR. KENNETH WEATHERHEAD.

MISS LYDIA M. TERRY.

MISS BARBARA BROWN.

MISS DORIS EMMOTT.

*Veterinary Surgeon (part time):*

H. M. HOLLAND, ESQ., F.R.C.V.S.

\* Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors.

† Certificate of the R.San.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

§ Certificate of the San. Inspectors Association late Examination Board.

## BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report on the work of the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1933.

Perhaps the most important development during the year has been the submission and approval of a revised programme of Slum Clearance and Improvement Areas and individual insanitary houses, to be dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930. The number of dwellings involved in connection with this total 979. In the first instance this programme was to have extended over a period of ten years; after hearing representations, however, made by an official of the Ministry of Health, it was decided to complete the programme in five years. The magnitude of this scheme, together with the many important ancillary problems which will necessarily arise, demands the setting-up of a Standing Committee whose duty should include the consideration of all problems directly or indirectly connected with it and the making of recommendations thereon. Further details of the programme are reviewed in the body of this report.

During the year an agreement was arrived at between the Borough of Keighley and the County Borough of Halifax for the admission and treatment of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, which may occur in the Keighley area, at St. Luke's Hospital, Halifax.

A syllabus of lectures on Food Hygiene, conducted by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, was instituted during the year at the Keighley Technical College. Attendance at this course of lectures is accepted by the Royal Sanitary Institute as evidence of training for the examination for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods as well as for the Food Hygiene Examination.



The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had under consideration the provision of dental treatment for expectant mothers and arrangements were subsequently made for their treatment by the School Dentist, on terms agreed upon with the Education Committee. The question of continuing to supply Certified milk also arose, and it was decided to substitute a dried milk scheme, which is proving satisfactory.

The town has not been as fortunate this year as in recent years in regard to infectious disease, Scarlet Fever having appeared sporadically throughout the year, more especially during the months of October, November and December. Diphtheria also made its appearance, but was confined almost entirely to one particular school.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the sympathetic manner in which my recommendations are invariably received, and to my staff for their loyal and energetic service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Lowfield House,

Town Hall Square, Keighley.

## BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

### A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population, according to the 1931 census, was 40,441, and the Registrar's Estimate for 1932 is 40,110, which figure has been used for statistical purposes in this report.

The estimated number of inhabited houses is 11,807. The rateable value is £249,382, and the sum represented by a Penny Rate, £940. The corresponding figures for 1932 were £245,938 and £935 respectively.

### PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The year saw a marked decline in unemployment in practically all industries in Keighley compared with the high figures for the previous year. The average number of unemployed over the whole year was about 2,908, as compared with 4,500 in 1932.

The average level of wage rates remained the same.

The arrangements provided whereby physical training classes could be attended by the unemployed were discontinued owing to lack of support. The Society of Friends provided an Occupation Centre for the unemployed, and classes were held at the Technical College for training in weaving.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**BIRTHS.**—The total number of births registered was 533, of which 260 were males and 273 females. Of these, illegitimate births totalled 18, of which 11 were males and 7 females. The birth rate is 13.2, compared with 12.9, 13.8 and 13.3 in the previous three successive years. The illegitimate birth rate, which is recorded as a percentage of the total birth rate, works out at 2.9. The corresponding figure for 1932 was 3.4, for 1931 3.7, and for 1930 4.1. Still-births totalled 24, as against 19 for the year 1932.

DEATHS.—The death rate for the year is 14.9, compared with 14.1 for 1932. The death rate for 1931 and 1930 was 13.5 and 11.9 respectively.

### STREET ACCIDENTS.

With the increasing importance of street accidents as a cause of death amongst the general population, I include a reference here. There were seven fatal road accidents occurring within the Borough, the corresponding figure for 1932 being six, and six for 1931.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying under one year of age is 32, as compared with 65, 34, and 33 for the last three successive years, the infant mortality rate being 58.1 per 1,000 births registered, the rates for the last three successive years were 124.3, 60.0 and 59.2.

A considerable number of births and deaths continue to occur in homes and institutions in the town, the figure for 1933 being: births 223 or 41.8%, deaths 187 or 26.9% of the total registered.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of women in the Borough dying directly as a result of childbirth was 6, corresponding to a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1 during the year 1932 and 2 during the year 1931. Of these 6 maternal deaths, 3 were due to Pulmonary Embolism, 2 to Puerperal Eclampsia and 1 to Obstructed Labour. None of these cases attended our Ante-Natal Centre, and of the total 3 might have been saved by systematic ante-natal care.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

32 or 4.5% of the total deaths were certified by the Coroner. There were 17 uncertified deaths; this figure representing 2.9% of the total deaths registered.

For the past three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932, the natural

increase or decrease per 1,000 population was plus 1.4, plus 0.3 and plus 1.2. This year shows a decrease of minus 1.7.

The amount of poor relief administered within the Borough totalled £18,360, as against £16,145 for the year 1932, showing an increase of £2,215, which indicates increased distress within the Borough area. This increase, however, is not so great as for the year previously, when the figure stood at £6,695.

Period	Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Natural Increase per 1000 of Pop.
1886-1890	29180	30.5	21.1	+ 9.4
1891-1895	32103	28.4	20.0	,, 8.4
1896-1900	39774	28.5	18.9	,, 9.6
1901-1905	41940	25.3	16.4	,, 8.9
1906-1910	42901	22.0	14.8	,, 7.2
1911-1915	43600	20.0	14.5	,, 5.5
1916-1920	41860	15.2	14.6	,, .6
1921-1925	42210	16.1	13.9	,, 2.3
1926	41430	13.3	12.4	,, .9
1927	41550	11.7	13.6	— 1.9
1928	41750	11.5	13.0	— 1.5
1929	40460	12.8	15.8	— 3.0
1930	40460	13.3	11.9	+ 1.4
1931	40890	13.8	13.5	+ .3
1932	40441	12.9	14.1	— 1.2
1933	40110	13.2	14.9	— 1.7



Causes of, Ages at, and Ward Distribution of Deaths in 1933 (Resident and Non-Resident).

Diseases.	No. of Deaths (nett) 1933			Under 1 yr.	1 and und. 2 yrs.	2 and und. 5 yrs.	5 and und. 15 yrs.	15 and und. 25 yrs.	25 and und. 45 yrs.	45 and und. 65 yrs.	65 and upwards.	Central.	East.	N.-East.	N.-West.	South.	West.	Deaths in Institu- tions.	
	M.	F.	Ttl.															Residents.	Non- Residents.
1 Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza ... ..	5	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	14	10	24	—	—	—	—	5	11	7	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	11	1
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	4	3	7	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	34	44	78	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	43	8	6	4	10	11	9	18	12
13 Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes ... ..	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	31	31	62	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	36	5	4	9	11	11	7	9	6
16 Heart Disease ... ..	114	126	240	2	—	1	1	2	11	66	157	13	19	25	43	27	24	64	25
17 Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	8	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	—
18 Bronchitis ... ..	10	9	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	1	2	3	2	5	2	3	1
19 Pneumonia (All Forms) ... ..	33	24	57	8	7	5	1	1	9	14	12	4	7	2	4	13	3	18	6
20 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
22 Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	4	3	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
24 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	18	11	29	—	1	—	2	—	4	12	10	2	2	1	9	1	1	7	6
26 Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
28 Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion and Premature Birth ... ..	12	9	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	—	7	4
29 Suicide ... ..	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2
30 Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	12	14	26	—	—	2	1	4	3	5	11	1	1	1	—	1	—	10	12
31 Other Defined Diseases ... ..	30	23	53	5	1	1	4	1	3	13	25	2	4	5	8	3	3	20	8
32 Causes Ill-defined or unknown ... ..	9	9	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	9	—	4	3	6	2	3	—	—
Totals ...	353	340	693	39	11	12	12	18	67	201	333	40	63	64	104	83	58	187	94



Causes of Infant Deaths at Ages under 1 Year.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total, under 1 year.
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	8
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ... ..	11	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes ... ..	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	6
Total ...	13	4	—	—	17	3	3	7	2	32

## B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

### 1.—HOSPITALS PROVIDED IN THE BOROUGH.

There are two hospitals within the Borough area, the Keighley and District Victoria Hospital, a voluntary institution, and the County Hospital, under the control of the West Riding County Council. The Victoria Hospital does not admit maternity cases, other than those in which complications have arisen. The County Hospital provides 13 maternity beds. It does not make any provision for private patients other than maternity cases, for which ten beds are available. Both hospitals are staffed by general practitioners.

FEVER HOSPITALS.—The Keighley Corporation is a constituent member of the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board, and accommodation is reserved for infectious diseases at its hospital at Morton Banks. During the year, the following cases were admitted to the hospital from the Borough:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	202
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3
Total					223

The hospital is available for the admission of the following diseases:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever, Encephalitis Lethargia, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, and, when recommended by the Sanitary Authority concerned, Influenza, Pneumonia and Measles.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.—Three hospitals are available under the jurisdiction of the Joint Hospital Board; no case occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA.—The treatment of cases of Tuberculosis comes within the purview of the West Riding County



Council and any cases are disposed of through the Regional Tuberculosis Officer at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary, Skipton Road, Keighley.

**MATERNITY HOSPITALS.**—The Corporation does not maintain a Maternity Hospital. Cases of this nature are sent to the County Hospital. During the year 238 confinements took place in this hospital among patients admitted from within the Union Area.

**CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.**—There is no special hospital for children. Cases requiring treatment are admitted to the Victoria Hospital or the County Hospital according to circumstances.

## 2.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases, two motor ambulances are maintained by the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital for use within the area served. For non-infectious cases, two motor ambulances are maintained at the Fire Station and are available free for accidents, otherwise a charge is made according to mileage, which charge may be remitted at the discretion of the Health Committee.

## 3.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.**—There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics serving the Borough, at which consultation and treatment are available (see later). There are no Day Nurseries or Nursery Schools. Arrangements are in operation whereby cases for whom the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee assume responsibility may be treated at the School Clinic. The extent of treatment at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is limited to simple measures and includes such cases as need only to be seen once a week.

**SCHOOL CLINIC.**—See Annual Report of School Medical Officer.

**ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.**—A Specialist Surgeon visits the School Clinic at intervals for the examination of orthopædic cases both of school age and under school age, and on his recommendation they

are either treated locally or admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

**TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.**—Cases of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are provided for by the West Riding County Council and full details are presented in the annual report of the County Medical Officer. A Tuberculosis Clinic and a Venereal Diseases Clinic under County administration operate in the Borough.

#### 4.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING.

There are no professional nurses maintained by the Sanitary Authority, for general or infectious diseases. The Keighley and District Nursing Association, however, carry out excellent work independent of municipal control and maintain two district nurses who minister on voluntary lines to the nursing needs of the Borough. This Association works in co-operation with the local health services and as an Institution deserves the best support the people are able to render. The Local Authority maintains two School Nurses under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee and two Health Visitors who are servants of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

#### 5.—MIDWIVES.

The West Riding County Council is the local supervising authority under the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1918.

#### 6.—LABORATORY WORK.

(a) Arrangements are in operation with the Director of the Clinical Laboratory, 6, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, whereby the Town's water supply is periodically examined bacteriologically. As a working basis these examinations take place every month, and at more frequent intervals should the water show evidence of contamination.

For the better control of infectious diseases amongst school children, arrangements are still in operation with The County Borough of Halifax Health Department, whereby swabs taken from contacts in cases of Diphtheria may be examined for the presence of the organism. 119 swabs have been submitted during the year.

The majority of the bacteriological work is carried out by the County Bacteriologist, County Hall, Wakefield, who also examines material taken from cases of infectious diseases where diagnostic confirmation is desired. Milk Samples are similarly examined by the County Bacteriologist (see "Bacteriological Examination of Milk" in Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report). The following pathological samples were sent to Wakefield for examination:—

Blood for Enteric Fever (Widal)	...	...	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis	...	...	54
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	86
Urine	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	2

Bacteriological Outfits specially designed for the collection of pathological material are available, on application at the Offices of the Medical Officer of Health, to any Local Medical Practitioner. Messrs. Sneed's, Chemists, Keighley, are authorised to keep on hand a fresh supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin for the use of medical men for necessitous and urgent cases of suspected Diphtheria; this service has been greatly appreciated, and utilized very considerably.

(b) Chemical examinations are conducted by the County Analyst under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act (see report of Senior Sanitary Inspector).



## REPORT OF THE VETERINARY SURGEON FOR THE YEAR 1933.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Visited 208 premises. Approximately 4 visits to each. Total of dairy cattle examined 2,325. 2,094 giving milk and 231 dry.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Out of this total of 2,325 dairy cattle examined, 8 were condemned for slaughter. 5 on account of Chronic Cough and showing definite symptoms of tuberculosis, and 3 suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and giving milk containing tubercle bacilli. Samples of milk, pus and sputum, taken for microscopical examination, 29. Results : Milk 3 (Tubercle Bacilli), Sputum 3 (Tubercle Bacilli), Milk and Sputum 23 (Other organisms).

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS. (Excluding Tuberculosis Order).

Samples of blood taken for microscopical examination 5. Absence of Anthrax Bacillus in each case. There has not been an outbreak of "Foot and Mouth" Disease in the Borough during the period to which this report refers. One case of suspected Parasitic Mange proved on examination negative.

Although Sheep Scab has broken out extensively in the southern half of the West Riding of Yorks., there has not been a single outbreak of the disease in the Borough of Keighley.

### OTHER DISEASES WHICH MIGHT CONTAMINATE THE MILK SUPPLY.

Non-tuberculous udder diseases, 33.

Contagious Abortion and Metritis, 8.

General Health of cattle, Good.

H. M. HOLLAND, F.R.C.V.S.



## 7.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A detailed list of the Staff appears on page 133 of this Report.

## 8.—LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

The Local Acts, Local Orders and General Adoptive Acts in operation within the Borough are detailed in the Annual Report for 1926.

## 9.—SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and a separate report on the School Medical Service is issued in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant School Medical Officer, thus providing co-ordinated activities in both these branches of the Public Health Service.

## C.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### 1.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The principal infectious diseases are appended, together with the numbers notified every year since the Infectious Diseases Notification Act came into force. In this connection 409 visits of investigation were paid by the Sanitary Staff and 270 for purposes of disinfection.

During the Autumn months of the year the town was visited by a sporadic outbreak of Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria occurred in one of the schools. As a result of this latter outbreak the throats of all children in attendance in the same classes were swabbed and bacteriological examination of the swabs showed that no less than five children were carrying active germs of Diphtheria. These children were immediately excluded from school and put under the care of their family doctor, who ordered their admission to the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.

There were no cases of Small-pox notified, nor was Typhoid Fever known to exist in the Borough. Measles was not made notifiable, although a number of cases occurred in the schools.

(a) MEASLES.—Measles is a disease more serious in its consequences than in itself, being as it is the precursor of respiratory complaints, especially in children. It has occurred sporadically amongst the school population. There were no deaths in 1933, as compared with 3 in 1932 and nil in 1931.

(b) WHOOPING COUGH.—There were no deaths from Whooping Cough, compared with 2 deaths in 1932.

(c) SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was 215, a much larger total than that for 1932, which was 82, and that for 1931, which was 134. The cases occurred more or less sporadically throughout the year. The majority were in children under 15 years of age. There were no deaths. 94% of the notified cases were removed to Hospital. The death rate was 0.00, compared with 0.01 in 1932 and 0.05 in 1931.

(d) DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases notified was 19, as compared with 15 in the year 1932. No deaths occurred and 95% of the notified cases were removed to Hospital. Death rate 0.00, as compared with 0.01 in 1932.

(e) CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases were notified, compared with 1 in 1932.

(f) TYPHOID FEVER.—No cases were notified during the year, as against none for the year 1932.

(g) ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS (SUMMER DIARRHOEA).—This disease is not notifiable, nor was its notification asked for voluntarily. No deaths are recorded as having occurred from Diarrhoea and Enteritis during the year.

(h) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Three cases were brought to the notice of the Department, as compared with 4 in the previous year. The cases were followed up by the Health Visitors, who supervised and assisted in treatment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, a tabulated statement is appended as follows:—

Incidence per 1,000 Births ...	...	...	5.6
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No action under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, Section 66, was found necessary.

(i) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—During 1933 5 notifications of this condition were received. There were no deaths, but six other deaths were registered as having been caused by accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

(j) ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.—The notifications received numbered 28, compared with 48, 39 and 23 during the previous three years.

The deaths registered from Pneumonia (all forms) were 51, and from Bronchitis, etc., 18.

The death rate on Pneumonia (all forms) was 0.85, compared with 0.89 for the year 1932.

(k) TUBERCULOSIS.—The notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from private practitioners, etc., numbered 28. For the previous year the number was 37, and for 1931 51. The non-pulmonary cases notified numbered 3, as compared with 11 for the previous year, and for 1931 20. There is thus again a decrease in the incidence of Tuberculosis, both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, though the mortality from Pulmonary shows a very slight increase, 23 being the figure for the year under review, as compared with 22 for the previous year, and 20 for the year 1931.

Incidence per 1,000 of the population:—

Pulmonary ...	0.69 compared with 0.91 for 1932.
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Non-Pulmonary	0.05 compared with 0.27 for 1932.
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All Forms ...	0.74 compared with 1.18 for 1932.
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Death Rates :

Pulmonary (23 deaths) 0.39, compared with 0.39, 0.39 and 0.61 in the previous three years.

Non-Pulmonary (4 deaths) 0.08, compared with 0.04, 0.09 and 0.00 in the previous three years.

The method of dealing with cases of notified Tuberculosis continues as in previous years. The West Riding County Council provides a Tuberculosis Dispensary which serves the Borough and adjoining Districts.

Age of new cases and all cases at death :—

Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
5—10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	2	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
20—25	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	6	4	—	—	3	3	1	—
35—45	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1
55—65	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 up'ds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	14	14	1	2	14	9	2	2



(1) INFLUENZA.—There have been four deaths certified from this disease. The sub-jointed table gives the comparative figures for the past six years.

Year	Deaths from Influenza	Rate	Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	Rate
1926	4	0.14	42	1.47
1927	15	0.52	46	1.60
1928	13	0.31	43	1.03
1929	30	0.74	62	2.60
1930	—	—	31	0.96
1931	2	0.03	47	0.79
1932	8	0.15	51	0.89
1933	4	0.06	51	0.85

## 2.—CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths registered as being attributed to Cancer—Malignant Disease for the year is 66, as against 71, 53 and 60 for the previous three years. 5 cases between 25 and 45 years, 24 between 45 and 65; 37 occurred in people of 65 years and upwards.

The number of patients admitted from Keighley to the Radium Therapy Department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary totalled 28, and the total number of days stay amounted to 280.

The arrangements between the Keighley Victoria Hospital and the Health Committee of the Keighley Corporation and the Bradford Royal Infirmary, whereby suitable cases may be submitted to treatment by Radium Therapy at the hands of a specialist officer still continue. Details of these arrangements are given in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1932.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during 1933.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in Each Ward.						No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.							
	At Ages—Years.							Central.	East.	North-East.	North-West.	South.	West.	Total.	Central.	East.	North-East.	North-West.	South.	West.	Total.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.														
Smallpox ...	215	—	51	139	13	8	4	—	13	33	62	57	22	215	13	29	61	54	25	20	202
Scarlet Fever ...	19	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	3	1	19	1	1	13	2	—	1	18
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neo-natorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis and Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	28	—	1	2	10	12	3	—	5	3	6	1	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	2	2	1	11	10	2	3	4	3	2	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	305	3	65	153	25	37	20	2	24	44	86	64	31	305	14	31	74	57	26	21	223

Year.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid, etc. Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Tuber- culosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Totals.
									Pulmonary.	Other Forms.			
1890	—	427	63	45	72	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	611
1891	—	92	36	43	38	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	216
1892	8	131	38	38	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	304
1893	72	68	44	43	33	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	268
1894	1	57	26	44	33	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	167
1895	—	54	18	45	46	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	167
1896	2	13	17	55	60	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	153
1897	—	49	13	40	62	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	168
1898	—	72	148	41	73	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	336
1899	—	369	43	74	56	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	550
1900	—	311	216	69	57	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	657
1901	—	260	145	29	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	469
1902	31	52	44	36	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	189
1903	25	43	15	36	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	143
1904	3	60	49	28	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	152
1905	26	173	50	24	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	285
1906	—	174	73	25	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	281
1907	—	79	95	38	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	226
1908	—	88	60	33	14	—	2	—	55	—	—	—	252
1909	—	160	55	38	15	—	2	—	58	—	—	—	328
1910	—	335	43	31	7	—	1	—	45	—	—	—	463
1911	—	511	90	24	4	—	1	—	57	—	—	—	687
1912	—	443	89	27	4	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	650
1913	—	224	66	35	2	—	1	—	96	84	—	—	508
1914	—	43	81	24	2	—	6	—	80	55	12	—	303
1915	—	15	53	22	3	—	1	—	79	28	10	—	211
1916	—	20	40	20	1	—	1	—	54	24	6	—	166
1917	—	48	33	9	2	—	1	—	52	22	4	—	171
1918	—	13	26	8	—	—	—	—	62	15	5	—	129
1919	—	20	26	14	—	—	—	—	57	17	7	—	141
1920	—	102	22	14	1	—	1	—	54	13	10	—	217
1921	—	73	28	11	2	—	—	—	55	22	7	—	198
1922	—	42	21	9	1	—	1	—	46	16	11	—	147
1923	—	38	8	5	2	—	1	—	46	15	5	—	120
1924	—	82	14	17	1	—	—	—	42	12	3	—	171
1925	—	207	20	21	2	—	1	—	42	17	4	—	314
1926	58	60	46	14	—	—	2	—	29	14	3	—	226
1927	335	40	29	15	1	—	—	—	49	9	5	—	483
1928	207	81	23	14	3	—	3	—	28	20	2	—	381
1929	3	62	21	9	—	49	—	5	40	18	3	—	210
1930	8	110	40	13	2	23	1	3	45	19	2	1	267
1931	—	134	4	13	1	39	3	6	51	20	2	—	273
1932	—	82	15	7	1	48	—	3	37	11	1	—	205
1933	—	215	19	4	—	28	1	4	28	3	3	—	305



## D.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

One of the features of the year is the Infant Mortality Rate, the lowest on record, being 58.1 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 124.2, 60.07 and 59.2 for the last three years.

The number of women who have died as a result of childbirth for the current year is 11.2 per 1,000 births, as against 1.9 per 1,000 for 1932, and 3.7 per 1,000 for 1931.

### 1.—ADMINISTRATION.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department is administered on precisely similar lines to those set forth in the Annual Report of the work of the Public Health Services, 1931. For details reference may be made thereto.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

	North District.	South District.	Total.
By Doctors ...	83	61	144
Midwives ...	194	172	366
Parents, etc. ...	10	4	14
Not notified ...	5	4	9
	<hr/> 292	<hr/> 241	<hr/> 533
Number of Illegitimate Births ...		18	
Still Births ...	...	...	24

Births notified as occurring in Maternity Homes or Institutions 223.

### 2.—SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	Primary.	Secondary.	
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
To Infants (legitimate and illegitimate) ...	511	3284	2122
Expectant Mothers ...	222		
Re Infant Deaths ...	35		
Special Visits ...	50		

Total Number of Visits by Health Visitors 6,224.



## WELFARE CENTRES.

Victoria Park Centre opens

Tuesdays for Expectant Mothers.

Wednesdays for Baby Consultations.

First Monday in Month for Toddlers.

South Street Centre opens

Fridays for Expectant Mothers.

Thursdays for Baby Consultations.

Last Monday in Month for Toddlers.

A Medical Officer, Health Visitor and voluntary helpers attend each Centre.

Number on Register at end of year:—

	Babies.	Expectant Mothers.	Sewing Class.	Toddlers.
Victoria Park ...	391	75	23	57
South Street ...	281	79	10	73

The following summary gives some indication of the work done:—

	Attend's.	Weighings	Expectant Mothers.	Sewing. Class.	Toddlers.
Victoria Park	3832	3747	409	112	172
South Street	3059	2964	534	76	184

The number of infant consultations held by the Medical Officer in charge of the Centres were Victoria Park Centre, 1,804; South Street, 1,396; total 3,200, showing an increase on the total for 1932, which was 2,971.

The Artificial Sunlight Treatment of delicate children continues to yield satisfaction. Thirty-nine were so treated. Minor ailments treated, 86.

No. of Mothers referred from A.N. Clinics for Dental Treatment	12
„ Cases „ „ Toddlers „ „ „	16

### 3.—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

It is satisfactory to note that the attendance of expectant mothers has been satisfactorily maintained, the figures being 75 and 79 respectively, compared with a number of 75 and 59 for 1932 and 63 and 68 for each Centre for 1931.

### 4.—MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Certified Milk and certain well-known brands of dried milk have been distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres. The table shows the cost of milk distributed to be more than the corresponding cost last year, which was £391 8s. 9d. Grade A Milk, locally produced, is also distributed through the kindness of the Infant Aid Society.

Milk supplied under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, was as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Cost of Milk—1st Quarter	...	...	105	5	0
2nd Quarter	...	...	103	11	4
3rd Quarter	...	...	117	3	0
4th Quarter	...	...	120	3	8
			<hr/>		
			£446	3	0
			<hr/>		

Milk distribution is under the control of a Milk Committee which is a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

### 5.—THE KEIGHLEY INFANT AID SOCIETY.

A great deal of the success of our work depends on the ready and unselfish co-operation of this Society, and the town is to be congratulated on having such a body of workers who give their services so unstintingly in the cause of Infant Welfare.

## E.—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.

### 1.—RAT WEEK.

Special activities were undertaken in connection with the National Rat Week, from November 6th to 11th, 1933, in accord-

ance with a circular letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

## 2.—BETTER HEALTH.

The local health journal, "Better Health," continued to be distributed up to October, when, owing to lack of advertising support, the Printers were reluctantly compelled to cease publication.

## 3.—FLAG DAY.

A Flag Day was organised on behalf of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Keighley Infant Aid Society. The proceeds, amounting to £25 6s. 7d., were shared equally between the two organisations.

# REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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## GENERAL.

### WATER.

The Keighley Waterworks undertaking is commented upon in the Annual Report for 1932. The water is periodically submitted for bacteriological examination. Mr. Atkinson, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E., the Waterworks Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

The average daily consumption of water within the Borough and the Cross Roads area for the year ending 31/12/33 was as follows:—

Total water consumed 756,059,000 gals. = 47 gals. per head per day.

Total water for

trade purposes 171,325,000 gals. = 11 gals. per head per day.

Total water for domestic purposes ... = 36 gals. per head per day.

In addition, there are private supplies meeting the requirements of about three hundred houses.

A total of 83 inspections have been made by your Sanitary Inspectors regarding water supplies, arising out of which 18 unsatisfactory conditions were revealed and rectified.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With few exceptions, in outlying parts of the Borough, all drains are connected to the public sewers, therefore the subject of river pollution in the district is not an urgent one.

The North Beck, in its passage through the site of the Westgate insanitary area, has been the dumping ground for all manner of rubbish, but now steps are being taken to culvert the stream.



Seventeen inspections have been made regarding the pollution of streams during the year.

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A description of the sewage disposal system was given in the Annual Report for the year 1930. The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. Fowlds, A.M.Inst.C.E., the Borough Engineer:—

Length of sewers laid during 1933 was 1,923 lineal yards, consisting of 779 yards of existing sewers which were relaid, and 1,144 yards of new sewers. 1,235 lineal yards of Private Streets have been surfaced.

Your Sanitary Inspectors have made a total of 115 inspections following complaints regarding sewers and street gullies, arising out of which 35 nuisances have been abated.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Summarised below is a list of the various types of sanitary conveniences existing in the Borough at the end of the year:—

No. of Dwelling-houses served by water closets	10024
do. do. waste-water closets	1766
do. do. latrines ... ..	190
No. of tub closets (no water or sewer available) ...	78
do. (Caravans) ... ..	14
do. (In Insanitary area for demolition)	8
No. of Privy Middens (no water or sewer available)	7
Total ...	<hr/> 12,087 <hr/>

722 inspections have been carried out regarding sanitary accommodation. 259 nuisances were found and abated.

## Summary of Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

### Record of Inspections and Results.

Inspections made with respect to:	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under P.H.A. ...	596	272	496	272
Overcrowding ...	5	2	5	1
Water Supply ...	27	18	56	18
Drains—Inspected ...	222	156	285	151
Tested ...	96	—	1	—
Sewers, Street Gullies, etc.	66	38	49	35
Sanitary Accommodation	371	259	351	223
Refuse „ ...	201	106	198	75
Accumulations ...	21	17	29	17
Animals ...	49	13	9	7
Rivers Pollution Acts ...	17	—	—	—
Rats and Mice Act ...	55	3	36	—

#### Other visits :

#### Re-visits

Respecting Infectious Diseases ...	...	349	64
„ Disinfection ...	...	263	4
„ Schools ...	...	8	—
„ Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc. ...	...	12	11
Miscellaneous Visits ...	...	425	1
Interviews—Owners and Tradesmen ...	...	857	—

### Notices Served and Complied with.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied with	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts ...	489	64	434	44
P.H. (Smoke Abatement) Act ...	14	1	10	—
Housing Acts ...	64	23	38	43*
Factory and Workshops...	24	—	24	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, etc....	11	—	5	—
Bye-laws ...	15	1	10	—

\* Includes outstanding notices brought forward from 1932.

HOUSING.

1.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(1) Total Number of Houses in Borough	...	...	11,794
(2) Number of Working-Class Houses included in above			10,507
†(3) Number of New Houses erected during 1933:			

Central Ward	...	8	}	...	...	...	193*
East Ward	...	2					
North-East Ward	...	39					
North-West Ward	...	54					
South Ward	...	50					
West Ward	...	40					

\* Includes 27 houses erected by the Corporation on the Highfield Estate and one in St. Paul's Road.

† Comparison with recent years.

Year	...	...	...	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number erected		...		134	263	89	169	183

2.—OVERCROWDING.

Cases of overcrowding frequently come before the notice of the Department, but with the limited staff available during 1933, it was not possible to collect sufficient information to enable one to report accurately on the matter. But in the instances investigated, the persons concerned expressed a difficulty in finding houses of suitable size and rents within their means.

3.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

As in 1932, systematic house-to-house inspection was impossible with the limited staff available. In December, 1933, however, pressure from the Ministry of Health with regard to the acceleration of slum clearance and improvement resulted in the Council's deciding to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector whose duties will be devoted principally to housing work.

#### 4.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

##### Eastwood Clearance Area.

Objections having been received to the confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order made with regard to the above, an Inquiry was held on the 15th August, 1933, by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

The total area of land affected was 6,072 square yards, on which were built 70 occupied and 11 unoccupied houses. Population to be displaced, when alternative accommodation is ready, is a total of 288 persons.

Subject to certain modifications, the above-named order was confirmed.

##### Five Year Programme.

In accordance with the request contained in the Ministry of Health's Circular 1331 to local authorities, the following five year programme of slum clearance and improvement was submitted to the central authority.

CLEARANCE AREAS.	No. of houses to be demolished
Beck Street ... ..	32
Greengate (comprising George Street and Mary Street) ... ..	33
Market Square (comprising Sloe Street, Market Street and part of Longcroft) ... ..	34
Wellington Street (comprising parts of Green Street, Sun Street, Wellington Street, Wellington Square and Wellington Place) ...	121
King Street (comprising Nelson Street, Spring Row, and parts of Duncan Street, King Street, and Otley Street) ... ..	106
Oakworth Road (comprising parts of Croft Street, Ling Street and Colne Street) ... ..	33
IMPROVEMENT AREAS.	
Temple Street (comprising properties in Temple Street, Temple Row and Chapel Lane) ...	18



IMPROVEMENT AREAS.	No. of houses to be demolished
Park Lane ... ..	23
West Lane (comprising North Beck Street, Moore- house Street, Upper Westgate, Burlington Street, Turkey Street, Leeds Street, and part of West Lane) ... ..	211
Individual unfit houses (estimated) ... ..	150
Cellar Dwellings ... ..	218

## 5.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

### I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).
 

Inspected ... ..	830
Re-inspected ... ..	1856
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... .. 234
- (3) Total number of inspections made ... .. 2686
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action 145
  - (a) No. considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 20
  - (b) No. (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 125

### II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

- (a) No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority ... .. 38
- (b) No. of dwelling-houses closed and demolished consequent on informal action ... .. 8

## III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

A—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17, 18 AND 23 OF THE  
HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	23
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	43
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	43
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...			—

## B—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...			64
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	...		44
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	12
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...			32

C—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 21 OF THE  
HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	12
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	12
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners—Section 19 (2)				2
(a)	To render houses fit for human habitation	...			—
(b)	As to usage other than for human habitation	...			2

D—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 20.  
HOUSING ACT, 1930 :—

(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...			—
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	...	...		—

(3) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

E—OUTSTANDING HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND  
HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

At the commencement of the year, there were three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, two being subject to annual licence and the other registered. During the year, the latter and five adjoining houses-let-in-lodgings were dealt with under the provisions of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, as premises that could not be made fit for human habitation at a reasonable cost, having regard to the value of the property. A Demolition Order was subsequently made and unsuccessfully appealed against in the County Court. Accommodation for a proportion of the male and female lodgers displaced as a result of the demolition, was found at one of the two other Common Lodging Houses in the town, that had been made suitable for the reception of married couples and women. The two Lodging Houses, known as the “Borough Model” and “New Mansions,” are very well kept and admirably arranged for the purpose for which they are used.

Particulars of inspections made are given below:—

Inspections of	No. of Inspections made.	Nuisances or defects.	
		Found.	Remedied.
Common Lodging Houses ...	57	35*	35
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	58	2	2

\* Mostly at the Lodging House referred to above prior to its demolition.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

At the year end there were 36 caravans in the town, and these were visited 26 times. On two occasions it was necessary to call attention to insanitary conditions, which were afterwards rectified.

Before adequate measures can be taken against this unsatisfactory form of dwelling, the existing law with regard to same needs making more stringent, not only locally, but throughout the country.

### Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices or Verbal. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	60	13	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	98	15	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	90	—	—
Total ...	248	28	—



## Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.  (5)
	Found or brought forward. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	9	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	9	9	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	7	4	—	—
Not separate for Sexes ...	2	2	—	—
Offences under Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses	1	1	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	32	27	—	—

## OUTWORKERS.

During the year, lists of Outworkers were submitted by various employers in the Borough, and these showed the employment of 18 persons, 1 of whom resided outside the district. The Local Authority concerned was notified. Four visits were made to local outworkers' premises, when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

A dirty supply of drinking-water would soon provoke an outburst of protest, and yet one does not really appreciate the significance of the pollution by coal smoke of the air we breathe, until the blanket of smoke over our large industrial centres is viewed from some hill-top, or when the housewife's newly-washed clothes become soot-stained.

Keighley has 108 industrial chimneys and approximately 11,794 chimney stacks at dwelling-houses. The Department's activities, however, have been confined to the former, as they are affected by Smoke Abatement Law.

During the year, 301 observations, each of half-an-hour's duration, were made, and it is pleasing to report that in only sixteen cases were contraventions of the local Bye-law noted.

Other information relating to this important work follows:

No. of Nuisance Notices served under Section 1, Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926...	14
No. of Statutory Notices served ... ..	1
No. of Notices subsequently complied with ...	10
Visits to boiler premises undertaken consequent on nuisances being observed ... ..	31

## Particulars of Offences Recorded.

Premises.	Minutes of Smoke emitted during Observation.		Remarks.
	Black.	Dense other than Black.	
Burlington Shed, Bradford Road ...	13	—	No repetition of nuisance at subsequent observations.
Co-op. Laundry, West Lane ...	3 6	— —	Statutory Notice served.
“ Crown ” Steam Laundry, Parker St.	5	—	No repetition of nuisance at subsequent observations.
“ Crown ” Works, Parker Street ...	5½	—	do.
Eastwood Works, Parson Street ...	3	—	do.
Grove Mills (new portion) ...	25	—	do.
Ingrow Mills ...	5½	—	do.
Knowle Spring Brewery	7	—	do.
Low Mill ...	2½ 7	— —	Further observations being made.
North Brook Works ...	3½	—	No repetition of nuisance at subsequent observation.
Queen Street Tannery	30* 30*	— —	Structural alterations proposed with a view to abating nuisance.
Springfield Mills ...	27 19	— —	Improvement shown at re-observations.

\* Emission of soot. (The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, extends the expression “smoke” to include “soot.”)

## FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

One of the most important duties of a Sanitary Authority is the safeguarding of the public food supply, and much attention has been given to this matter during the year under review.

## MEAT SUPPLY.

With a few exceptions, butchers' shops within the Borough are supplied with meat from the Public Abattoir. The provision of this establishment has been amply justified, as centralization of slaughtering under such hygienic conditions has effected more thorough inspections. A few shops, deriving their meat from sources outside the Borough, were frequently inspected, and on one occasion diseased meat was found exposed for sale. Legal proceedings were taken, particulars of which will be found under another heading.

The following tabular statement provides details of animals slaughtered at your Public Abattoir during 1933:—

Inspections made at Public Abattoir during 1933=611, including 45 evening visits.

Public Abattoir.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Animals slaughtered and inspected during 1933 ... ..	3171	11243	3381	185	17980
No. affected with disease or unsoundness ... ..	778=24%	23=.2%	281=8%	6=3%	1088=6%

### Surrenders of Unsound Meat at Public Abattoir.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcases (including Organs) ...	20*	5	14	6	45
Part Carcases ... ..	17	—	1	—	18
Heads ... ..	176	—	149	—	325
Lungs ... ..	484	3	60	—	547
Livers ... ..	192	15	95	—	302
Hearts ... ..	18	1	12	—	31
Kidneys ... ..	27	—	7	—	34
Spleens ... ..	19	—	15	—	34
Stomachs ... ..	27	—	29	—	56
Omentum ... ..	30	—	26	—	56
Mesenteries ... ..	69	—	67	—	136
Udders ... ..	25	—	4	—	29

\* Includes 8 cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.



## Causes of Condemnation and Weight of Surrendered Meat or Organs in lbs.

Disease.	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis ... ..	25,509	—	3,713	278	29,500
Distomatosis ... ..	1,060	—	—	—	1,060
Fevered condition ...	—	—	—	112	112
Parasitical Cysts ...	219	—	65	—	284
Pneumonia ... ..	11	—	4	—	15
Cirrhosis ... ..	138	—	116	—	254
Dropsy ... ..	—	—	8	—	8
Inflammatory Condition	47	5	40	—	92
Necrosis ... ..	—	—	10	—	10
Abscesses ... ..	231	—	152	—	383
Fatty Degeneration ...	10	—	—	—	10
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	92	92
Decomposition ... ..	98	—	114	—	212
Mammitis ... ..	42	—	—	—	42
Actinomycosis ... ..	310	—	—	—	310
Emaciation ... ..	260	54	—	—	314
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	50	—	50
Angioma ... ..	40	—	3	—	43
Totals ...	27,975	59	4,275	482	32,791

Total weight of meat and organs surrendered as unfit for human food=14 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs., 3 lbs.; compared with:

15 tons	2 cwts.	2 qrs.	18 lbs.	in 1932
13 tons	4 cwts.	1 qr.	22 lbs.	in 1931
9 tons	2 cwts.	1 qr.	12 lbs.	in 1930*
9 tons	4 cwts.	3 qrs.	3 lbs.	in 1929
7 tons	9 cwts.	5 qrs.	27 lbs.	in 1928
7 tons	18 cwts.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.	in 1927

\* Public Abattoir opened in October, 1930.

Enquiries are always made by your Inspectors to ascertain, if possible, the origin of beasts and pigs slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and effected with generalised or advanced tuberculosis. Information thus obtained is forwarded to the County Authority concerned. That this co-operation has proved of great importance may be judged by the following typical example:—

In September, 1933, a calf slaughtered at the Public Abattoir contained lesions of advanced tuberculosis. The Chief Veterinary

Officer to the W.R.C.C. was notified, and later he traced the mother of the animal to a farm outside the Borough. The cow, when slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, was found to be tuberculous.

### Other Foods Condemned and Destroyed owing to Unsoundness.

One roll of bacon	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Water cress	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Canned foods	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Frozen rabbits	...	...	...	168 lbs.
				<hr/>
				246 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
				<hr/>

Total Weight=2 cwts., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.

### MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Dairy Farms in Borough (including one licensed by the County Council for the production and bottling of "Grade A" milk)	...	...	...	51
No. of Cowshed inspections	...	...	...	163
Approximate No. of Milk Cows in Borough	...	...	...	1820
No. of retail purveyors of milk (including 39 who reside outside Borough)	...	...	...	186
No. of Milk Shops in Borough (including one licensed by the Local Authority for the sale of "Certified" milk produced outside Borough)	...	...	...	86
No. of Dairy and Milk Shop Inspections	...	...	...	133

During the last few years much publicity has been given to milk production and consumption, so much so that the public are realising the importance of a clean milk supply.

Generally, the milk farmers in the Borough try to produce a clean supply, although hampered in some cases by unsatisfactory premises which, by degrees, are being brought to a satisfactory standard, often at great expense, either to the tenant or the owner.

It is gratifying to report that slovenly producers are gradually improving their methods, but poor buildings will never justify dirty cows, neither will the absence of an up-to-date dairy merit improperly cleansed utensils; and yet these defaulters demand and obtain the same price per gallon as their cleaner competitors!

In some cases there is room for improvement in the way milk is retailed. The state of the clothing and vehicles of some purveyors does not attract new customers, who naturally patronise the more up-to-date and progressive vendors, wearing cleanly smocks and having well-kept carts or vans.

Milk delivered in sealed and sterile bottles would appear to be far more acceptable than that served from the oft-opened delivery can. Many local purveyors, realising this, are now dealing in more bottled milk.

But producers and retailers are not the only persons against whom criticism may be brought. They say: "What's the use of our producing and delivering clean milk when some customers receive it in dirty jugs, etc., and keep it in any sort of place?" Clean milk is at least worth a clean receptacle.

During the year, 93 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, this number comprising:—

4 samples of "Grade A" milk (in sealed bottles).

\*1 sample of sterilized milk (bottled).

\*1 sample of ordinary raw milk (bottled).

\*87 samples of ordinary raw milk ("loose").

\* Examined on "Grade A" milk standard.

Of the 88 samples of ordinary raw milk examined on "Grade A" milk standard, 55% were unsatisfactory, this amount comprising 19 samples produced within the Borough and 29 from other sources.

One sample of "Grade A" milk did not comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Repeat samples invariably showed an improvement, as all unsatisfactory reports were sent to the producers or retailers concerned by way of warning. If this did not have the desired effect, premises were visited and advice given.



Two samples were reported by the County Bacteriologist to contain tubercle bacilli, and appropriate action was taken.

### Other Inspections made with regard to Food-stuffs.

Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	57
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	67
Other premises (e.g., fried fish shops, ice cream manufactories, triperies, butchers' shops, etc.)						778

## CLASSES IN FOOD HYGIENE.

Co-operation between local food traders and the Department has been established by the holding of classes in food hygiene at the Technical College, Keighley.

Twenty-one students enrolled, the businesses represented being milk producer and retailer, butcher, fishmonger, green-grocer, fruiterer and game-dealer.

The course, which is being conducted by your Senior Sanitary Inspector, comprises 40 lectures and 20 practical demonstrations on lines approved by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Authority responsible for administering this Act within the Borough is the West Riding County Council, but, by arrangement, the Local Authority have also appointed the Senior Sanitary Inspector as an Officer under the Act and his duties in this respect have been confined to the sampling of milk. Information regarding the samples taken is given below.

Number of formal samples taken	...	...	...	30
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

(These were all "loose" milks, except one bottle  
of pasteurised milk.)

One sample was taken from a wholesaler in course of delivery to a retailer, and one was taken in an "appeal to the cow."



OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 30 samples obtained, 27 were reported upon by the Public Analyst as genuine. Particulars of the analyses are given below.

Months samples were taken.	Average Composition of Genuine Samples.		
	Milk Fat. per cent.	Non-fatty Solids. per cent.	Total Solids.
April ... ..	3.77	8.99	12.76
May ... ..	3.73	9.14	12.87
July ... ..	4.92	8.94	13.86
November ... ..	3.49	9.09	12.58
December ... ..	4.06	9.19	13.25

(N.B.—The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, require milk (not skimmed or separated or condensed) to contain at least 3% of milk fat and 8.5% of milk solids other than milk fat.)

One sample, taken in course of delivery from the producer to the retailer, was found to contain six parts per cent. of added water and 7.98 per cent. of non-fatty solids. An “appeal to the cow” sample was taken, and as this was genuine, legal proceedings were taken and a fine of £1 plus one guinea costs obtained.

Two other vendors were cautioned by the County Legal Department for selling milk slightly below the standard laid down by the Regulations referred to above.

All the samples obtained were found to be free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

Opportunity was taken during the course of sampling to inspect cans, churns, vehicles, etc., and in several instances, where infringements of the law were observed, vendors were warned, but no further action was found to be necessary.

Mr. T. S. Roberts, the County Inspector, has kindly supplied

the following particulars of samples taken by him under the Act within the Borough.

Milk	...	...	62	Cream	...	...	4
Potted Meat	...	...	2	Coffee	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	1	Butter	...	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	1	Dripping	...	...	1
Sausages	...	...	2	Lard	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	2	Whisky	...	...	1
Baking Powder...	...	...	1	Gin	...	...	1
Total							81

Two traders were prosecuted and convictions recorded during the year, and three were cautioned by the Legal Department of the County Council.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number in Borough=57, comprising 45 Fishfriers, 5 Tanners and Leather Dressers, 1 Hide and Skin Dealer, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Gut Scraper, 3 Rag and Bone Dealers.

No. of inspections made of offensive trade premises...	159
Nuisances or defects found	18
Nuisances or defects remedied	18

### REPRESSION OF VERMIN.

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Your Senior Sanitary Inspector is Officer of the Council under this Act.

Ninety-one inspections were made in 1933, and a special campaign against the rodents was effected in November of that year in connection with National "Rat Week." On that occasion, 650 rat baits were laid at various suspected places within the Borough, and of this number 75% were effective. A rat catcher was also employed, and he, with dogs and ferrets, accounted for seventy rats.

Public interest was stimulated by the distribution of leaflets, the circularising of 257 business premises, and the exhibition of propaganda in local 'buses and chemists' shops.

### VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year the Department's attention was called to a total of sixty-six houses infested with the bed-bug, and in each case steps were taken to disinfest the premises. The presence of bugs in a house does not always signify a dirty tenant; on the contrary, some of the houses affected were well-cared for, but, unfortunately, adjoined filthy premises from which vermin had migrated.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS THEREUNDER.

The diseases scheduled by the Ministry of Agriculture are:— Cattle Plague or Rinderpest, Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia, Sheep Pox, Rabies, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders and Farcy, Anthrax, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Parasitic Mange, Foot and Mouth Disease, Tuberculosis and for some purposes, Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

Of the Orders issued by the Ministry of Agriculture during 1933, the principal one affecting the Borough indirectly was the Lancashire Swine Fever Infected Area Order.

### (a) Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Borough has not been involved during the year and no movement restriction was necessary. However, your inspectors have been on the *qui vive* at the Public Abattoir for suspicious symptoms in animals for slaughter.

### (b) Swine Fever.

There have been no outbreaks of this disease in 1933, but 9 suspected cases occurred; they were not confirmed however. The followings notices and licences were issued:—

### SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.

9 notices under Form "A" in connection with suspected outbreaks.  
9 notices under Form "C" withdrawing restrictions imposed by above.

1 notice under Form "B" regarding pigs suspected of having been in contact with infected animals.

### REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER, 1922.

12 licences under Form "C" for the movement of 39 pigs for slaughter.

2 licences under Form "C" for the movement of 2 pigs for breeding.

1 licence under Form "A" for the movement of 9 pigs for store purposes.

### (c) Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1930.

Under the provisions of this Order, 101 vehicles were disinfected and cleansed at the Public Abattoir.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year, eight cows in milk were slaughtered under the provisions of the Order, and of these, six had chronic cough and showed definite clinical signs of tuberculosis; the remaining two cows had tubercular udders. On post mortem examination, it was found that all the animals were affected with advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, and the owners were paid compensation at the prescribed rate. The gross compensation paid amounted to £15 0s. 0d., 5 cases being paid at the rate of £1 10s. 0d. each; 2 at £2 5s. 0d. each, and 1 at £3 0s. 0d. Of this amount, 75% is refunded to the local authority by the Ministry of Agriculture.

### DOG ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Superintendent of Police, Keighley, has kindly supplied the following information in connection with the above.



Three cases were dealt with at the Keighley Borough Court during the year and these comprised.

Remarks.		Result.
(1)	Dangerous Dog at Large	Case dismissed.
(2)	do.	} Order made to keep dog under control, costs imposed.
(3)	do.	

### **RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 to 1928. FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.**

No action under the above-named Acts has been necessary.

### **POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.**

No. of Licensees	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Visits to Licensees' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	10

One contravention was discovered and rectified after a caution had been issued.

During the year the law relating to the sale of poisons, etc., was amended by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, but this has not yet been brought into force.

### **SHOP ACTS AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.**

Summary of work performed :

Total number of visits to shop premises	...	...	154
Number of night patrols made	...	...	12
Number of complaints received and investigated...			5

A strong complaint was received regarding contraventions of the local Closing Order affecting hairdressers' shops, by ladies' hairdressers carrying on their business in private houses. Arising out of this, sixty-nine explanatory and warning letters were sent. This action appears to have had the desired effect.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following proceedings arose out of action taken during the year:—

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Remarks.	Result.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ...	Sale of milk, shown on analysis to be adulterated with 6 per cent. of added water.	Conviction.	1 0 0	1 1 0
Housing Act, 1930 ...	Appeal of owner against Demolition Order on Com- mon Lodging House, etc. (Case heard in County Court).	Appeal dismissed (Premises now demolished).	—	—
Public Health Act, 1875, Secs. 116/117 ...	Diseased meat (lungs) exposed for sale.	Case dismissed. Magistrates held that the lungs were diseased, but that there was insufficient evidence to show that they were intended for human food.	—	—

In addition, when the Department was involved, evidence was given in support of one private action.

## REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

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The following table gives a Summary of work done by the Cleansing Staff during the year.

Loads of House Refuse collected and disposed of	8531
Loads of Trade Refuse collected and disposed of	395
Loads of Street Sweepings collected ... ..	241
Barrow loads of Sweepings collected by Orderlies	13583
No. of Street Gullies emptied and cleansed ...	48246
Grit used on roadways ... ..	94 tons
Loads of Ashes used on footpaths and roads ...	69
Loads of Snow removed from streets ... ..	1456
Loads of Refuse removed from Abattoir ... ..	296
Salt used on streets ... ..	6 tons
Miscellaneous loads removed ... ..	2895

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work is done by means of Motor and Horse Transport, viz. :—8 motor wagons and 2 horse drawn four wheel wagons: the motor wagons are fitted with waterproof sheets and each horse wagon with four wooden doors with spring attachments. The fleet of motors consist of 5 30-cwt. Ford wagons, 1 2-ton Vulcan wagon, 1 Morris commercial, 1 30-cwt. Dodge wagon and 1 30-cwt. Guy wagon. One 30-cwt. Vulcan wagon was scrapped during the year, being replaced by a second-hand 30-cwt. Dodge wagon. A second-hand 30-cwt. Ford was also purchased to replace the Guy wagon, which is getting towards the end of its time and is now used as a spare wagon for odd jobs, towing purposes and taking the place of wagons undergoing repairs.

The method of collection adopted is what is called the relay system, the vehicles working in pairs in their own particular

district, the town being divided into five divisions for this purpose. The collection is a weekly one except for the districts of Hainworth, Hainworth Shaw, Long Lee and Thwaites Brow, from which the refuse is collected fortnightly: efforts will be made for a weekly collection during the Summer months. The work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner and with very few complaints.

Again there is the old question of perishable and burnable refuse—much could be said with regard to this, but let it suffice by renewing the request that householders should burn more of this refuse than heretofore.

All refuse is disposed of at Marley Tip by the method of controlled tipping. This is done by packing the refuse as close as possible so as to have no air pockets and by filling all buckets and other containers with refuse. All the smaller tins are thrown out and afterwards pressed into bales 12" cube. These cubes are saleable, but unfortunately the market for them has been very low.

The following is a table of Refuse Collection and Disposal costs for the year ending 31st March, 1933, as required by the Ministry of Health.



House and Trade Refuse Costs for the Year ended  
31st March, 1933.

Item	Particulars.	I. Collection (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).		II. Disposal (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).		Total (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).	
		In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.
	<i>Revenue Account.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	Gross Expenditure	5546	5471	502	502	6048	5973
B	Gross Income ...	533	533	143	143	676	676
C	Net Cost ...	5013	4938	359	359	5372	5297
	<i>Unit Costs.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
D	Gross Expenditure per ton ...	10 2	10 0½	11	11	11 1	10 11½
E	Gross Income per ton ...	11¾	11¾	3¼	3¼	1 3	1 3
F	Net cost per ton...	9 2¼	9 0¾	7¾	7¾	9 10	9 8½
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 124 14 8	£ 123 2 2	£ 8 19 0	£ 8 19 0	£ 133 13 8	£ 132 1 2
H	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	431 12 8	424 6 4	30 18 2	30 18 2	462 10 10	455 4 6
	<i>Rate Poundage.</i>						
J	Net cost: Equivalent rate in the £ ...	5.3	5.2	.38	.38	5.68	5.58
K	Percentage of J to total rates in the £ ...	3.2	3.2	.2	.2	3.4	3.4

STREET CLEANSING.

Practically all the Street Cleansing comes under the control of the Health Committee. This work is now entirely done by hand labour, mostly by Orderlies or length men, ten men being continually employed on this work chiefly along the main thoroughfares—each man responsible for his own length. Four other men

are employed along with a horse, cart and man, who first clean the centre portion of the town and then branch out until noon. During afternoons these men are employed as Orderlies, cleaning different districts. In most cases these Orderlies work in pairs, thus saving time in crossing and re-crossing the street or road.

### **LITTER.**

We have a long way to go before we can claim to be a litter-free town, and money will have to be spent on litter baskets and posts being placed in all parts of the town before we can thoroughly enforce our Byelaws in this direction. The Police have had two or three prosecutions with nominal fines.

### **CLEANSING STREET GULLIES.**

This work is now being done by a Dennis 550 gallon Petrol Driven Gully Cleanser, the machine also being fitted with a street washer. The machine came into commission in March, 1933, and has in every way been a success, as practically all gullies are now cleansed by suction, hand labour being nearly extinct. As different from the old 6 ton Yorkshire Steam Gully Emptier, we have no fear now of entering any street.

### **SNOW REMOVAL.**

We have had three falls of snow to contend with. The first was a slight fall on the 17th January, when fourteen extra men and three teams were engaged. The second, also a slight fall, was on the 18th and 19th February, when twenty-four extra men were employed. The third and last fall, which was the worst experienced for many years past, commenced about 4 p.m. on February 24th and continued incessantly until the night of the 26th February. Fortunately, there was no frost. The Department experienced great difficulty in keeping the centre of the town free because of the snow continually falling. Every available man was given a job and as many teams and motors as could be procured were kept busy until the 2nd March. It might be mentioned here that in case of frost or snow every available man, both on street cleansing and

refuse removal, is employed, and as a consequence refuse collection gets into arrears and takes some considerable time to bring it up to date again. The total cost of snow removal was £578 7s. 5d.

### Street Cleansing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1933.

Item.	Particulars.	Street Sweeping and Watering, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Gully Cleansing with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Snow Removal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
A	<i>Revenue Account.</i>						
B	Gross Expenditure	2745	2670	548	548	578	578
B	Gross Income ...	555	555	37	37	216	216
C	Net Cost ...	2190	2115	511	511	362	362
	<i>Unit Costs.</i>	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.	s d.
D	Net cost per 10,000 square yards cleansed ...	11 1	10 4	—	—	—	—
E	Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	—	—	£ 9 12 0	£ 9 12 0	—	—
F	Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	£ 54 12 0	£ 52 9 0	£ 12 9 0	£ 12 9 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 9 0 0
G	<i>Rate Poundage.</i>						
	Net cost: Equivalent rate in the £ ...	2.3	2.2	.50	.50	.38	.38

The following is a comparative table of costs taken from the Ministry of Health's Cleansing Return.

	Net expenditure per 1,000 population per annum.			Net expenditure per 1,000 houses per annum.			Street Cleans- ing per 1,000 popula- tion per annum.
	Collec- tion	Dis- posal	Total	Collec- tion	Dis- posal	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Average cost for Municipal Boroughs	119	59	176	465	231	688	114
Keighley	121	9	130	431	32	<b>463</b>	<b>72</b>

It is worthy of note that the net expenditure per 1,000 houses on refuse collection and disposal for the Municipal Boroughs is practically 50% more than the Keighley figure, and on Street Cleansing 80%.